rapidly tapering dark-green leaves, with very short, often even square epidermis cells, without stomata or bast-bundles; circular sporocarp with a very narrow velum; macrospores 0·36-0·50 mm. wide, marked with smaller and more regular, rarely confluent, rather sharp points; microspores (0·024-0·027 mm. long) brown, very minutely papillose or almost smooth.—In large patches in mud, covering gravel, deeply submerged in running water, on the Mono-trail, eastern declivity of the Sierra Nevada, 7000 feet alt., *H. Bolander*, 1866. Closely allied to the last species, distinguished by its stout, short leaves without stomata, and the markings of the larger macrospores, etc.; in many respects near *I. lacustris*.

ISOETES NUTTALLII A. Braun in litt.—Terrestrial, trunk scarcely lobed; leaves (20-60, 3-7 in. long) 3-angled, slender, firm, erect, light-green, with numerous stomata and 3 peripherical bast-bundles; sporocarp mostly oblong, entirely covered by the velum; macrospores (0·35-0·52 mm. wide) densely covered with minute but prominent, rounded warts; microspores (0·025-0·028 mm. long) papillose, deep brown.—On damp flats or springy declivities in Oregon; on the Columbia, *Th. Nuttall*, 1833; Camass Prairies of the Cœur d'Aleines, *Chs. Geyer*, 1843; Willamette valley, *E. Hall*, No. 693, 1871. Thin but firm leaves, as most land Isoëtes have, with three strong bast-bundles corresponding to the 3 angles. Trunk rhombic in transverse section, only superficially divided by a shallow groove into two lobes. Closely allied to *I. melanopoda* of the Mississippi Valley, which Mr. Hall lately discovered also in Texas, but resembling in the velum the two Florida species *I. flaccida* and *I. Chapmani*.

ISOETES ECHINOSPORA Dur., var. BRAUNII Engelm.—In the Uintah Mountains, at 9500 feet alt., *S. Watson*. The westernmost and the highest known locality of this species.—G. ENGELMANN.

ÆCIDIUM PSORALEÆ.—Spots none; peridia abundant, generally occupying all the lower surface of the leaf, rarely a few on the upper surface, short margin crenulate; spores sub-globose and sub-elliptical, brownish yellow when fresh, yellowish when dry, ·0007-·0008 inch long.—Parasitic on leaves of *Psoralea floribunda*, Colorado Territory.—C. H. PECK.

ÆCIDIUM PARRYI.—Spots none; peridia usually occupying all the lower surface of the leaf, prominent, bright-colored, margin subentire; spores subglobose, bright chrome yellow, ·0008-·0009 inch in diameter.—Parasitic on leaves of *Smelowskia calycina* Meyer. Wyoming Territory.—C. H. PECK.

REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTICES.

REVISION OF THE ECHINI.*—The third part of this elaborate work, the first and second parts of which we noticed in the preceding volume of this journal, has appeared printed in the same beautiful style as the preceding portion.

The present part contains the descriptions of the species of recent Echini (sea urchins), with a full discussion of the ordinal and subordinal characters. The plates are beautifully executed with many details both of the external parts and the internal anatomy.

* Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College. No. vii. Revision of the Echini. By Alexander Agassiz. Part iii with 45 plates and the plates illustrating Part iv. Cambridge, 1873. Royal 8vo. pp. 383-628.